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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1837.

NO 31.

NEWSPAPER

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR
EDWARD KENT.

For Senators Penobscot County.
BENJAMIN P. GILMAN, of Sebecton;
ELIAS DUDLEY, of Hampden.
For County Treasurer,
ABNER TAYLOR, of Bangor.

For Senators Somerset County.
DANIEL STEWART, Jr.
CYRUS FLETCHER.

For Senators Oxford County.
STEPHEN CHASE, of Fryeburg;
BENJAMIN BRADFORD, of Haverhill.
For County Treasurer,
SEWALL CROCKETT, of Paris.

For Senators Lincoln County.
BENJAMIN RANDALL;
JOHN J. JACQUES;
LUCIUS BARNARD;
EDWARD ROBINSON.

For Senators Kennebec County.
TIMOTHY BOUTELLE;
HIRAM BELCHER;
JOHN T. P. DUMONT.

For Senators Hancock and Washington.
Western District ROWLAND CARLTON.
Middle District THOMAS ROBINSON.
Eastern District E. S. WHIFFLE.

For Senators Cumberland County.
THOMAS PERLEY;
JOSHUA PARSONS;
JOSEPH LUTKIN;
JOHN D. KINSMAN.

GUILFORD SANGRIM, Esq., of Foxcroft, Representative of this town, has been elected to the Whigs of this District will meet at Guilford Hotel, in Guilford village, on Saturday the 24th day of September next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of designating a candidate for Representative to the next Legislature.

NOTICE.

The Whigs of Glenburn, Kirkland, Bradford, Milton, Milo, Brownville, Williamsburg and Barnard are notified to meet at John Eastman's in Bradford on Saturday the second day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent this class in the next Legislature.

ADDRESS.

Prepared by the Committee appointed at a Convention of the Whigs of the County of Penobscot, held at Corinth, Aug. 4, 1837.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The time is at hand when those who are to administer our State affairs for the ensuing political year, are to be chosen. To exercise the right of suffrage is the duty of freemen, and never was there a time in the history of the Republic, when it was more important for the people to express their opinion of men and measures. The election, to be sure, is for State officers, but the result will have an important bearing upon the administration of the General Government. It will be considered as giving an approval or disapproval of the administration of our State as well as General Government.

Of the inefficiency of our State administration, there seems to have been but one opinion. There are but few States so rich in natural resources as Maine, and what has been done to develop them? We have good soil, and an industrious and energetic population, but unless roads are made over the new lands they will not be settled, the fertile lands of the west will be an inducement to our people to emigrate, and the only course for Maine to take is by the liberality and energy of its administration to carry forward those improvements which shall compare with those of her sister States. The boundary question for the highest importance, not only for the value of the territory in controversy, but from the course which the question has taken, the honor of Maine is directly involved. To rescue that honor from reproach and to enforce our rights, requires a strong and able administration of its affairs. The subordination of the State Government to the wishes of the Executive of the General Government on any subject, and above all on the subject of the integrity of its territory, is a source of national dishonor. The people of Maine have had but one opinion on this question, and that is, run the line according to the treaty of 1793, put up the monuments, plant the star spangled banner upon them, and defend it there. Who, then, would have believed that any apprehension would have existed lest any action of the State would embarrass the General Government? Party machinery is extraordinary in its operations. No other power could have induced any representative of the people to sell out any portion of its territory for an "ample indemnity." In the whole of this question, there is a lesson. That an officer was made to sell the land is humiliating enough, but in the same conveyance to transfer the citizens who reside upon the soil, will remain a blot upon the history of our State, which the gallant achievements of her sons can alone obliterate. During the session of the Legislature last winter an effort was made to have the line run by the Commissioners who were deputed by the Legislature of 1812 to negotiate with the General Government, opened, that the people might know the course they took in this business, but it was defeated. To deny the people a knowledge of the result of that memorable commission is an assumption on the part of those representatives who did it, an extraordinary assumption on the part of the people.

It is for the people of a State to give energy, force and character to its own administration, but when an intimation from a leading man in the councils of the General Government, no matter whether he resides in Missouri or Georgia, shall overpower in the administration of the affairs of that State, the united opinion of its people, it is time for a change. While the people of this State have governed it in form, an open power has governed it in spirit. Nullification is a State noble in comparison with such pusillanimity. From such vassalage it is time to break away, and come back to the good old principles of self-government. To do this requires men who will not submit to a caucus. Every man who orders a vote for a man in the General Government in relation to the administration of our State affairs, and "dough faces" if they but follow a won't. An appropriation of \$100,000 made by Congress for the purpose of the purchase of land, yet attended to that duty. To delay the execution of this trust is doing violence to a high civil duty. The lands are being plundered every year of valuable timber, but this is of slight consequence in comparison with the withholding from four thousand freedmen their political rights which our republican institutions guarantee.

There is a crisis in the economical relations of the country, both foreign and domestic, which demand the full energies of the people to meet. The monetary system is so deranged that commerce is crippled, manufactures are stopped, and agricultural produce, with, of course, suffer a depreciation, unless a decisive remedy is furnished for the evils of the "experiment."

The monetary transactions of private life are at a stand, and the fiscal operations of the government labor with extreme inconvenience. The country presents the anomaly of immense resources, and great energy, and industry in the habits of the people, and yet the Government is bankrupt, the banks are bankrupt, the people are bankrupt, that is, they cannot pay a legal debt in lawful money. It becomes a free people to examine into the causes which produced this state of things, that they may be avoided in the future. Experience is the faithful guide, and he that will not listen to her voice, but embark upon a course of "experiments" will suffer for his folly. An individual may experiment when the consequences are confined to his own farm, or manufactory; but when the effects may be possibly be injurious to a great community, there is no apology for such rashness. Whoever will examine the history of our currency from the organization of the government will find it full of interest and instruction. The continental money was paper promises founded on public faith alone, and they became uncirculating, and almost worthless. After this kind of money had ceased to circulate, and prior to the National Bank charter, signed by President Washington in 1791, there was a time when specie was the only circulating medium of the country, and its effects were to reduce the price of labor and of all kinds of property, but the notes of banks then as now remained the same. The fiscal operations of the Government could not be carried on, commercial enterprise ceased, and the people said at that time, they do not want that something must be done. It is no wonder that the first charter for a national institution was canvassed with great zeal and ability by the men of that day, for they had no experience of the effects of such an institution. Madison and Giles, Ames and Gerry were some of the men who brought to the consideration of the question all the power that talents of the highest order could do. The policy of the measure was conceded on all hands, but the strength of the argument was directed against the constitutional power of Congress to grant the charter. The bill, however, was carried in the affirmative by a majority of nineteen voices; and, after great deliberation, Washington signed the bill. It furnished a safe and satisfactory currency for twenty years. Its paper was always redeemable with gold and silver at the pleasure of the holder. The patriots of the revolution; the framers of the constitution did not believe it for the interest of the people that the holders of specie should fix at their will the measure of value for lands, produce, and labor. They were of opinion that a hard money currency was designed for a despotism alone. The business of the country had gone on well with the currency which this institution furnished with the few State Banks, which were then in existence, but a portion of the statesmen of that day were for trying the experiment of getting along without it. They were told that to defeat a re-charter would give rise to the incorporation of State Banks to over-issues of bank paper to over-trading and speculation to derangement in business, to the bankruptcy of the Government and the suspension of specie payments by the State Banks, and the bill was defeated in the Senate by the casting vote of the Vice President. The predictions proved true in most particulars. All the State Banks south of New England suspended specie payments; and between the time of the expiration of the old charter and the new charter, the State Banks increased as follows, to wit:

Jan 1811 No. of banks 39, circulation \$9,000,000
" 1815 " " 208, " 68,000,000
" 1817 " " 273, " 110,000,000

The people suffered, as they do now, great embarrassment in business, and the fiscal operations of the Government were deranged. The last National institution was chartered by the recommendation of Mr. Madison himself. And it furnished a currency, the best, perhaps, any country ever had till the last administration came into power. The foreign and domestic exchanges were mainly regulated by it, and was furnished at the cheapest possible rate. All men, no matter whether they live in the commercial city, or in the most retired agricultural district, knew full well the difference between the well regulated currency of a National institution and the currency we now have. Yes, they know it, and they will remember it, and their children will remember it. The broken fortunes, and wounded spirits of many of our citizens in every section of the Union, will long perpetuate the disastrous results of the "experiment." No condition in life can be exempt from its operation, save the moneyed man, the broker and the note shaver;—and it seems to have been designed for their especial benefit. What possible plan could have been adopted so well calculated to make the broker and the moneyed man fatten upon the labor and the hard earnings of their neighbors? Money is made all powerful in comparison, with lands and labor. One would have supposed that its projects intended to open a grand national broker's shop, whether it has been opened with signs in letters of glaring capitals is not known, but that the people have been played by it, that is, that it has made them all reach all conditions of men. It has and will affect the price of every cotton plant and every hill of corn, and every pine and cedar tree in the land; and the sooner the remedy comes, the better for all those who are not already ruined and broken in spirit.

It seems to have been a favorite project with the late President to establish a sort of Treasury Bank. In his message of 1829, he uses the following language: "Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this Bank, (alluding to the United States Bank) are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow citizens, and it must be admitted by all that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency. Under these circumstances, if such an institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the Government, I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature whether a national one, founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and at the same time secure all the advantages to the Government and the Country which were wanted to result from the present Bank." Mr. Madison at the time a strong political friend of the President, but distinguished for bold and uncompromising integrity, yet he was the plan of a Treasury Bank in the following emphatic terms:

"I have no knowledge, except perhaps the despotism of Russia, was ever invested with a patronage so prodigious in its character. In the most desperate financial extremities, no other European Government has ever ventured upon an experiment so perilous. If the whole patronage of the English monarchy were concentrated in the American Executive, it would be well doubted whether the public liberty would be so much endangered by it as it would be by this vast pecuniary machine, which would place in the hands of every administration \$50,000,000, as a fund for rewarding political partisans."

No matter by what means an administration might get into power, with such a tremendous engine in their hands it would be almost impossible to displace them without some miraculous interposition of Providence. Deeply impressed with the conviction that the weak point of a free government is the absorbing tendency of Executive patronage, and sincerely believing that the proposed bank would invest that branch of the government with a weight of influence, more dangerous in its character, and more powerful in its operation, than the entire mass of its present patronage, the Committee have felt that they were imperiously called upon by the highest considerations of public duty to express the views they have presented, with the frankness and freedom demanded by the occasion.

Notwithstanding the rebuke which the report, both in the Senate and House gave him on the subject of his favorite project, at the next session he dwelt upon it again, somewhat more at large than before. He says: "It is thought practicable to organize such a bank with the necessary officers, as a branch of the Treasury Department, based on the public and individual deposits, without power to make loans or purchase property, which shall require the funds of the Government, and the expense of which may be paid, if thought advisable, by allowing its officers to sell bills of exchange to private individuals at a moderate premium." In his message returning the bank bill to the Senate, with his objections, in July, 1832, he says: "That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the Government, might be so organized as not to interfere on our delegated powers or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt. Had the executive been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed." Reference is made to these different messages to prove that the Executive intended if possible to get the control of the public money by legislative enactment. But the Representatives of the People never will give such power to the Executive.

Is there another instance on record in any country, which embodies in its Constitution any principles of liberty, where the Executive in returning a bill with his veto, has influenced the Legislative Department, that if they had called on him, he would have pointed out a course of legislation, and that he could have furnished a project? Finding that the Treasury Bank project would not succeed, the experiment was to be made of substituting local banks instead of a national institution, and finally a resort to a specie currency, and the attack was as violent on the Constitution of the Country as upon its business. In the message of 1834, it is said: "These institutions," (referring to the State Banks) have already shown themselves competent to purchase and furnish domestic exchange for the convenience of trade at reasonable rates, and not a doubt is entertained, that in a short period, all the wants of the Country in bank accommodations and exchange will be supplied as promptly and cheaply as they have heretofore been by the bank of the United States."

Is domestic exchange as cheap as formerly? Are the wants of the Country in bank accommodations, supplied as cheaply and promptly? Have the Local Banks proved adequate to the fiscal operations of the Government? Domestic exchange cannot be had unless at enormous rates. The business of the country is paralyzed for want of a sound currency and the Government is bankrupt. Neither the Government nor the banks can pay their debts in lawful money. They have suspended specie payments.

In contemplating the course of the "experiments," the most fearful apprehension arises from the consideration, that every act of the Executive bearing upon the currency has been done against the declared will of Congress. The Banks were established, the President vetoed the bill. He intimated in one of his messages that the public deposits were unsafe, and the House of Representatives passed a vote expressing a different opinion, still he orders them removed, and located in a large number of banks in different sections of the Union. The effect has been, by giving to certain favorite banks in the Union, from one hundred thousand to three millions of the public money, to induce them to extend discounts far beyond the legitimate purposes of business, and of course to foster a ruinous spirit of speculation. This effect was foretold in the eloquent language of Mr. Clay:

"There being no longer any sentinel at the head of our banking establishments, to warn them, by its information and operations of approaching danger, the local institutions, already multiplied to an alarming extent, and almost daily multiplying, in seasons of prosperity will make free and unrestrained emissions. All the channels of circulation will become gorged. Property will rise artificially high, and constantly looking up, the temptation to purchase will be irresistible. Inordinate speculation will ensue, debts will be freely contracted, and when the season of adversity comes, as come it must, the banks, acting without concert and without guide, obeying the law of self preservation, will at the same time call in their issues; the vast number will exaggerate the alarm, and general distress, widespread and unrelieved, will be the ultimate effects."

A resolution was introduced into the Senate that specie alone should be received for the public lands, but it was voted down, yet the famous specie circular was issued. The next Congress passed an act repealing it, but it was defeated by the pocket veto, and the author of the letter to Sherrod Williams has suffered it to remain in force. "So you see that the whole experiment fraught with such immense consequences to this great country, has been put in operation against the opinions of the Representatives of the people as expressed by their votes. The precedent which the Executive has established, of acting against the declared will of Congress, will be cited hereafter as good authority, by the first dictator who shall trample upon our rights, in the name of the people."

It was a most prominent intention of the framers of the Constitution to protect the money of the country from executive control. The President is the Commander in Chief of the army and navy, and give him the control of the money and other resources of the Government, and he has the means to defend the "assumptions of a dictatorship; at least it would take the invaluable blood of first men, to pay the power to a tyrant's grasp. Remember, then, that the United States Bank, founded on the money and credit of the Government, and administered by its executive hands, As this could not be obtained by direct means, the power was obtained by a "Trojan horse" in the shape of the Deposite Bank. This system, which the principles of operation have been for the Government to obtain the control of the money, and to make it a source of power, and to make the officers and their papers to forestall

There is a striking analogy between the effects of disorganizing the national institutions upon the currency of the country, at the different periods in which it has been done. There was an increase of State Banks, from 1811 to 1817, from 89 to two hundred and twenty five, the over issues of the banks, to supply the place of domestic exchange, which the old bank had furnished, for when exchange cannot be had, bills of the local banks will be sent from place to place to supply the place of bills of exchange, and this excess of issues will create a spirit of speculation, and then the business of the country became, as it is now, generally deranged, and finally there was a general suspension of specie payments by the banks. Since the veto of the bill for the re-charter, there has been an increase of local banks, in about the ratio there was between 1811 and 1817, to wit:

State of the Banks, January 1, 1830.	
Capital, \$145,192,218	
Circulation, 61,323,898	
Deposits, 55,559,908	
Loans, &c., 200,451,214	
January 1, 1834.	
Capital, \$200,005,344	
Circulation, 94,333,570	
Deposits, 75,666,266	
Loans, &c., 324,119,409	
January 1, 1836.	
Capital, \$231,250,337	
Circulation, 103,692,495	
Deposits, 83,081,367	
Loans, &c., 365,163,834	
January 1, 1836.	
Capital, \$251,875,292	
Circulation, 141,301,038	
Deposits, 115,104,440	
Loans, &c., 457,500,080	
January 1, 1837.	
Capital, \$324,240,292	
Circulation, 185,762,306	
Deposits, 151,541,894	
Loans, &c., 590,892,661	

This is Mr. Secretary Woodbury's statement, January 1, 1837: the number of banks was 677, which was an increase from 1830 of 357, besides 146 branches and a large increase of the capital stock of many old banks.

The same ruinous consequences have followed. There has been the same derangement in business and the same suspension of specie payments. No country which has gone before us, can be a model for this Republic especially on the subject of its currency. It is composed of twenty six States, each having a free and independent control of the amount of bank capital within its borders, with a power to increase it at pleasure. Is it possible that these State banks, unknown to each other, pursuing different systems of business, enlarging their discounts in one section and contracting in another, having no common interest and no common object, and governed by different laws, can furnish a stable and uniform currency? It was thought in 1811 that the State banks would answer the purpose, but they failed. The projectors of the late experiment were of the same opinion. Mr. Van Buren about one year ago, gives the following opinion in relation to the pet bank system. "I sincerely believe that the public funds can be as safely and conveniently transmitted from one portion of the Union, to another, that domestic exchanges can be as successfully and cheaply effected, and the currency at least as sound, under the existing system of State banks as these objects could be accomplished by a national bank." What is his opinion from further experience? Will he prefer the old system, modified and restricted, which gave the country a good currency, for forty years, or shall the "untried experiments" be put into operation? He cannot but see that further experiments will add to the fruits of "greedy capital, and grasping avarice," and diminish in the same ratio the results of honest industry.

He has pledged himself to walk in the footsteps of his predecessor, and if he does it, he will walk in the road to ruin, with a bankrupt government, bankrupt banks, and a ruined people following in his wake. That we are to have one more act in the grand drama of political empiricism, there is strong reason to apprehend. The "untried experiment" may be made, and the remaining few of the business men may be broken down; lands, produce and labor may be depreciated to ruinous prices, and those who are in debt, even for small amounts in comparison to their property, may become bankrupt. Their notes were given for money and they do not lessen, while their means do, still the government will be obliged ultimately to return to a system, similar in many particulars to the one they have enjoyed for forty years, which was formed by Washington and his compatriots, and perpetuated by Madison and his compatriots. Shall we rashly violate the precept and examples of these illustrious men? Shall we rashly practice against experience?

Another effect of the experiment has been to break down our well regulated credit system. It has pronounced the awful sentence that all who do business on borrowed capital ought to break. The fear of the Revolution could not have been carried on, but on a credit. The credit of the country was used with great advantage, during the last war, and a republic is the government of all others, which should foster and protect a well regulated credit system; indeed it is one of the distinguishing traits between a republic and a despotism. It is necessary for the man without means to compete with the capitalist. It has proved the mighty lever which has enabled the sons of the poor man to equal and often surpass those who have wealth by inheritance. We appeal to him who earns his daily bread by his daily labor, to him who has no inheritance to leave to his children, if he is willing to break down a well regulated credit system. It is the element of credit which lends strength to every business man.

The Loco-Foco party of this country, after having made the currency of the country the great subject of their legislative influence, after having tried all the quackery, their ingenuity could devise, from a free issue of local bank paper, to an entire metallic currency, and finding that their experiments have failed, they are now attempting to cover their disgrace by an experiment of the opposite extreme, and that is a divorcement of the government and the banks, after having plunged the people into a state of bankruptcy and ruin, they now very valiantly say, we have nothing to do with the currency of the country. Pay the government in gold and silver and the business of the people may take care of itself.

One currency for the Government and the office holders, who are as such at this day, the aristocracy of this country, as the nobility of England are of that; and another currency for the people. Mark, fellow citizens, the effort for a treasury Bank, founded on the money and credit of the Government, and administered by its executive hands. As this could not be obtained by direct means, the power was obtained by a "Trojan horse" in the shape of the Deposite Bank. This system, which the principles of operation have been for the Government to obtain the control of the money, and to make it a source of power, and to make the officers and their papers to forestall

a public opinion favorable to the plan of the Government, and in a sense a vote. This is another indirect way of obtaining the money power, for what? As the coin of the money of a country, has symbolically the same power. Examine the course which has been taken by every country in the civilized world, touching its currency, even under the despotism of Turkey, or the hard money. Governments of Spain and Portugal, and the policy has been to relieve debtors, as far as was compatible with justice, from the burden of his condition. It has been reserved for this Republic, founded by the martyrs of liberty, and perpetuated under the same noble spirit, to have submitted to Executive measures touching the currency which operate unjustly to oppress the debtor and exalt the creditor. The notes of the debtor remain the same, but the value of his property depreciates under the operation.

The character of Mr. Kent, the Whig candidate for Governor, is a sure guaranty of a faithful and able administration of the affairs of the state. The zeal which he has always manifested on the "boundary question," in which the honor and interest of Maine are deeply involved, will not be lessened by apprehensions less than course of public duty should "embarrass" the citizen plans of the general administration. It will not compromise the rights and honor of the State, by succumbing to the peculiar wishes of the leaders of public affairs at Washington. He has always been a strong advocate for national improvements in our State, and for liberal encouragement to the settlers on our new lands. He will be what Major Kent was not, a statesman blessed with the Governor of the state guided and directed by the popular will, and whose policy will be that of the statesman, and not of the politician.

There are decidedly strong political objections to the Loco-Foco candidate for Governor. He has been instrumental in Congress in aiding the whole course of the experiments upon the business of the country, in helping the Executive to gain new accessions of power by means of the Pet Banks, and specie circular systems. He opposed the Land Bill, which divided the proceeds of the public lands among the States. By his voice and his vote he caused the repeal of the people's bill, by which the surplus revenue was deposited with the States. As a member of the Committee of Investigation at the last session of Congress appointed to inquire into the condition and administration of the Executive Departments, did he not suppress inquiries that were exhibited to discover disloyalty and conduct in government officers? Did he not show in that great and responsible public duty that the spirit of the partisan had triumphed over that of the patriot? Did he not in Congress attempt to stifle inquiry relative to the progress of the boundary question? And should he be elected Governor of the State, he would fear that in protecting the rights and the honor of Maine he would embarrass the Green Administration. Give us the man for Governor who has no purpose to subvert or patronize feeling to gratify with the great Executive power at Washington. We want the man for Governor with whom the voice of the people and the opinions and wishes of the partisan leaders at Washington. Loco-Focoism is not the kind of Republicanism which carried the country through the war of the Revolution, and through the trials and troubles of the last war. None has it within itself a principle that in time of peace gives impulse to the improvement of civilized life; but it rather seeks to create violent fluctuations in the condition of things, that the scorching and the volatiles may bring something from honest industry, that they may not where they have not sown.

The candidates for the Senate, Messrs. Gilman and Dudley are men of intelligence and integrity. They are emphatically working-men. They know full well the condition and wants of the country. In them you may confidently rely for the exercise of a sound and independent judgment for the interests of the community. Of Mr. Taylor, the candidate for County Treasurer, it is unnecessary to say any thing for all our citizens know him. His integrity and moral uprightness are above reproach. He has peculiar fitness for the office of Treasurer by reason of his integrity and financial knowledge.

FELLOW CITIZENS: It is at the ballot box that the executive judgment is passed as to the measures and public men. If there is a lesson here, its influence is practical, and the business of the country, the condition of the people are affected by it. If you are satisfied with the present government measures, with the course of the experiments, with the present needless and unconstitutional state of things, and desire a change in public measures, you must express that opinion at the ballot box. Retire the experiment, and encourage by just votes "untried experiments" and the government and people will become bankrupt. It is change in measures, and no power on earth will resist this great country from its present abused and bankrupt condition.

CITY AFFAIRS. In Common Council Monday, Petition of P. B. Mills and others, relating to damage done to Broadway Park, by the Canal & Rail Road Company, read and referred to committee on City property, with instructions to notify Petitioners of their time of meeting sent up.

Petition of Jas. Crosby and others, relating to gutters from State to York Street, read and referred to committee on Streets and the ways sent up.

DAVID L. VS. PAUL. Petition relating to improvements on Cedar street, read and referred to committee on Streets and the ways sent up.

Order came down amended, relating to erection of a building for Engine No. 2, amended in concurrence, and order passed amended in concurrence. [The amendment was to build the House of Wood, and pay the same from the Contingent Fund.]

Petition came down of Mr. V. Reynolds, relating to remuneration for damage done to his horse and carriage, read and referred to committee on Streets and Highways in concurrence.

Report of Committee on Accounts and disbursements, read and referred to committee on Accounts and disbursements.

Report came down of joint special Committee on Petition of Edward Smith, read and referred to committee on Streets and the ways sent up.

Resolves came down relating to the distribution of the surplus revenue collected by the City, read and referred to committee on Streets and the ways sent up. Petition of John W. Poole, read and referred to committee on Streets and Highways in concurrence. Council stands adjourned to Sept. 18.

